The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91@91¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 120¾@120¾.

TEXAS has given about 1,000 majority for the regular Republican ticket.

THE Covode-Foster election contest comes up again in the House to-morrow.

THE friends of a strictly revenue tariff await, with ill-disguised anticipations of pleasure, the Report of Special Commissioner WELLS, which is to be laid before Congress to-day or to morrow.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT, as well in and as out of Congress, rapidly gravitates toward a liberal scheme of free-banking—the institutions to be based upon the security of public bonds deposited with the Treasury, and with them reserves in coin instead of the Treasury paper.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the letters annually sent through the Washington post-office alone, bearing franks instead of stamps, would weigh twenty-eight tons, the postage on which, if paid, would amount to $53,760. The amount of franked printed matter passing through the same office, is set down at 150 tons, the postage on which it charged, would amount to $94,800. Aggregate, $78,560. Millions of franked letters and documents are forwarded through other offices. This abuse is likely to be abolished at the present session, the members of Congress voting to themselves a limited number of stamps.

NOT EVEN the recent vote in the House, which but for one negative voice would have been unanimous, can quench the ardor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the support of its favorite scheme of more than half-way repudiation. It is now denouncing the Democratic members who voted to uphold the public faith, and their constituents as robbers of the hard earnings of the West and South. The *Enquirer* need not be severe upon its Democratic friends in Congress, since they think with that journal as heartily as ever, no matter how policy may lead them to vote just now. At any rate, this is what we are told, by the *Enquirer's* friend, Mr. Mungen.

THE case of Virginia will not be disposed of by Congress until after the holiday recess. The Georgia bill, from the Senate, will be referred by the House to the proper committee to-day, to be reported back and passed before the close of the week. The malignants of Georgia are alone responsible for the delays which attend the reconstruction of other States as well as their own. They showed their hands too soon, and spoiled thereby the plans of reconstructed Conservatism in the South. Virginia has now to pay her share of the penalty. The Georgia trick cannot be played but once in that field—and the result will show that even that once has been a failure.

THE Attorney Generalship has been again offered to Judge STRONG, late of our own Supreme Bench, and he has accepted it. His name goes to the Senate to-day. His legal attainments are as conspicuous as his political orthodoxy is beyond question. We need not add, therefore, that the appointment will be especially gratifying to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

There is no longer a doubt of the fact that the President has tendered to EDWIN M. STANTON the Supreme Judgeship just vacated by Hon. R. C. GRIER, and that the offer is held under advisement by the distinguished ex Secretary, the condition of whose health alone causes any hesitation in his acceptance of that laborious position. At the writing, his decision has not transpired to the public. It is to be earnestly hoped that he will persuade himself to undertake yet this one more national responsibility.

A QUESTION FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The 14th article of the Constitution, which declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," has this further provision in regard to the basis of representation in Congress:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or in other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear in the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."

Everybody knows that this provision was made solely to meet the case of the colored population, so that if any State saw proper to deny them the right of suffrage, such State should lose in the basis of its representation the whole number of such disfranchised class. Had the 15th article, which is now on the eve of adoption, been foreseen when this provision was incorporated in the Constitution, it would never have been inserted, for that summarily and peremptorily forbids any such contingency as is here contemplated and provided for.

But under the laws of many of the States certain male citizens, "being 21 years of age," are excluded. For example: Massachusetts, Connecticut, and perhaps others, exclude those who cannot read and write from the privilege of the franchise. In Connecticut a voter must be of good moral character. In Rhode Island he must be possessed of so much property, and the same rule applies to the colored voters in New York. Lunatics and paupers are excluded in all the States, or nearly all.

But none of these exceptions fall under the provision above quoted for various reasons. In no proper sense of the term do they represent classes, nor are the causes of their exclusion permanent. A man may be unable to read and write in 1869; in 1870 he may be able. He may be of bad moral character at one election; before another comes round he may be a reformed man. He may have no property this year; next year he may have all that the law requires. A man may be a lunatic now; who can say that he will not be a sane man a year hence? and so on to the end of the entire list of such exceptional cases.

But "can the Ethiopian change his skin?" Debar a man from the right of suffrage on account of the color of his skin, and you debar him for ever. In all the other cases, except that of the lunatic, it is in the man's power to put himself right, and if he cannot vote it is generally his own fault. Not so with the man who is disfranchised on account of his color, a thing which cannot be done under the Constitution when this provision was inserted in it by regular amendment, although it cannot be done after the 15th article shall have been adopted, as it soon will be.

It is indeed impossible to apply the foregoing provision to any but classes—classes of which the male members over 21 years of age are the representatives. In this country we have but two classes, white and colored; but politically even that distinction will soon be done away. All distinction founded upon color being abolished, and all remaining disabilities being in the power of the persons most concerned, we shall have absolutely no disfranchised *classes*, none who can be counted as the representatives of masses of population, as we now have in every State where all colored men are excluded from the polls.

We hold, therefore, that the provision touching the basis of representation will, under the 15th article, be a dead letter, and will not, as some contend, affect the representation of States where the restrictions above noticed exist.

OUR CURRENCY—HOW MUCH AND WHERE IT SHALL COME FROM.

We beg our neighbor of the *Dispatch* not to misapprehend our position upon one branch of the financial question. We are not now, nor have we been, in favor of any contraction of the paper currency of the country. We were with Congress heartily in the checks which it imposed upon the policy of Mr McCulloch in that direction. We have not been able to see any road desirable or even practicable out of the woods, in the absurd because manifestly impossible demand that resumption should be facilitated by equalizing the paper and the coin of the country in the reduction of the volume of the former. It was not due to any past reductions of that sort that our greenback debt has appreciated from thirty-six or thirty-seven to its present value of more that eighty cents on the dollar. We may thank, for that, the re-established political unity of the Republic, its clearly vindicated ability to meet and discharge in due time all its obligations, by sufficient taxation with an honest collection and economical application of the public revenues. It is here that we find the explanation for the present abatement in the gold premium, to 120¾ against the 280 of five or six years since. Not to go so far back, was it merely to the limited contraction which Mr. McCulloch conducted, that we owe the decline in the premium, from its figure so long steady at and about 140, down to the prevailing rate at present? And every dollar of this paper will yet appreciate to its face—and never a dollar of it retired for one fraction of a hundredth less. When the House, the other day, unanimously adopted the following resolution—

Resolved, That a proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation, and that the House, without distinction of party, hereby sets its seal of condemnation on any and all such propositions—

It did pronounce its honest and irrevocable judgment that each dollar of the greenback indebtedness should be redeemed with one hundred cents of solid value, no more, no less. There can be no mistake in what that signifies.

Instead of crippling the business of the country, by withdrawing any part of a circulating medium, which is to-day quite too much limited for the absolute necessities of more than forty millions of people, we would utilize all our hoarded gold by making it the safe basis of an enlarged currency, which, at the same moment, should more than replace the greenbacks. The latter *must* be withdrawn—and funding will absorb them so rapidly that the last dollar would disappear from circulation within a twelve month after a carefully devised new loan shall be placed on the market. The paper of a National Banking system so modified as to meet and satisfy the altered situation of the present and the near future, is the only reliance we can have for filling the vacancy left by retiring the greenbacks. The only revival of anything like a State banking system is plainly out of the question; any one who should advocate a return to that exploded idea would find no one to argue with him, for everybody would laugh at him.

The sooner we go out of the banking business as a Nation, and go into it as a people—the more speedily we shall vindicate our good faith in defending the legal-tender issue of greenbacks by the Treasury merely as a war-measure, and the more profitably and successfully we shall avail ourselves of the only open way for the resumption of a general standard of cash values.

But, so long as many of our Congressmen delude themselves with the notion that contraction in some way and to a large extent must necessarily precede resumption, and therefore do nothing, standing aghast at the fearful outlines of a straw image of their own creation, so long events will be left to take their natural course in the finances of the country. We are daily made to feel the direction of that course. We all know very well that resumption will come in this way, after a while, and that when it shall have come, the adoption of a free-banking system will be as inevitable as fate. It is a question worth considering whether its adoption now would not do very much to break the general fall down to the rock and bottom.

THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

We reprint below the full text of the very fine address delivered by our Representative in Congress, Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, at the recent meeting of officers and soldiers of this army, held at Indianapolis. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

General Negley's address was delivered at three o'clock. Long before the hour the Academy was filled with people, and presented a grand spectacle. The day was dark and dreary, but the dimness gave the illusion of gas light, and when to the room was added the grouping of live heroes on the stage, the effect was dramatic. It was like a play to see Major General Sheridan step up quickly to General Negley, lead him out by the hand, and present him to the audience.

General Negley, Member of Congress from Pittsburgh, by his courtly bow, faultless toilet and handsome person made a favorable impression on the audience, who received him with cheers. He delivered his oration in a full rich voice, and, when the applause came in, rounded his periods with prodigious effect, sounding the key note, as it were for a chorus of cheers. At the close there was a burst of applause.

COMRADES OF THE CUMBERLAND

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Summoned unexpectedly, at a time most opposed with public cares, I feel that the pleasing task assigned to me could have been more acceptably performed by any of the distinguished gentlemen who now surround me.

Yet, gladdened by the happy incentive of your invitation, which caused me to travel night and day to be with you, I shall endeavor to say something not inappropriate to the occasion, nor disparaging to the theme.

In this day of joyous peace, public safety and the full enjoyment of the richest abundance of God's blessing, we have assembled to celebrate the third annual holiday of the Society of the Cumberland; to commemorate the hallowed friendships formed beside the camp-fires—along the weary marches, and amid the unholy smoke of battle. We have stopped aside from the busy walks of life, and wended our way hither from far distant homes, to stand in solemn retrospection—hand-in-hand, with united hearts, honorable purposes, and unalloyed devotion to pledge anew our allegiance to Truth, Christianity and Universal Liberty—those imperishable principles of right which, under the unerring Providence, vindicated the claims of humanity, severed the galling fetters of the bondsman, guaranteed the right of the American Union, punished treason, and rebuked the disunionists, and renovated the grandeur of our national name.

It is emphatically proper that we should meet together this day in our ranks to renew the exchange our fathers made and revive by the gratefully memorable hour, those thrilling scenes, heroic deeds, and glorious victories which illustrate the imperishable record of the grand old Army of the Cumberland.

We are not here to breathe the spirit of discord—rekindle the passions of war nor to invoke the demon of political strife. Ours is a mission of good will to all men—fraternal harmony, and pay the homage of living acknowledgements of reverence to the heroic dead, whose memories are forever enshrined in the hearts of the great brotherhood of the Society of the Cumberland. Still, we claim the dearly purchased privilege of bearing testimony to the military process, pure patriotism, heroic devotion, and the sentimentality department of the loyal soldiers of America.

We thank the Giver of all good that six years not in vain, that the legacy of a free government, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers has not perished in their generation.

We are also thankful that, to some of us it has been granted to witness the fruits of patriotic bravery and wisdom, such fruits, my friends, as civil revolutions do not often bring forth. What reward—jewels or crown—could the kingdoms of the old world bestow, in comparison with the honor and gratification of having united in securing to every American citizen equality before the law, security to our republican institutions, and the happy realization of the waver ing hopes of the friends of freedom unused into existence.

What wonderful changes are now before us to contemplate since the Boys in Blue sang, "We are coming Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more." Wonderful grand results have been achieved since General Sherman, the world's admired hero, tented the first battalions of the future Army of the Cumberland on the picturesque slopes of Green River. How vividly we remember his prophetic announcement, that it would require one quadrupled more of power than the armed force then in the field, to reach the strongholds of the great Rebellion. We also well remember that his clear and comprehensive estimate of the herculean task on hand, at once deprived him of his command, and sadly, for a period, some of the authorities at Washington.

How great a fulfillment of the destinies of the military children which Sherman led, acquiring the first rudiments of war!

Oh, how changed the subsequent scenes in the great drama that ensued, from the time when the dignified and accomplished Don Carlos Buell carefully traversed the romantic country between the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, or when he ran the Derby with Braxton Bragg.

Or, finally, what change since that to that hour when our Mose knelt by the side of the Fighting Mosey, praying and weeping that Nashville might be spared to him as his political inheritance?

Closing upon those passing events followed the immortal struggle for this mighty inheritance, the region which began in the waning days of August and ended when Autumn had scattered its ruby leaves.

This eventuates the first period of the biography of the Army of the Cumberland.

And, now, what mighty events intimate the closing chapters of our history? Some four years ago, on a dreary morning, when General Rosecrans signal and gallant Rousseau—marshaled the remnant of the armies of Stone river, threading Stone's river, through the Stones, like a lone stream through a valley lined with tombstones, and the dead lay, where were slain by the hands of silent witnesses. The heavily confident that honored, and matured in mind, the survivors of the sacramento of death. As the galloping horses the swift winged messenger of the side of the dreadable battle, how the hearts of the people throbbed with painful anxiety. With what fervency of soul supplications ascended to the throne of the Thunderer, with the dews of morning, the Throne of grace, in behalf of the absent ones who were even then contending with the armed hosts of treason for the life of the nation, yet willingly sacrificing their own.

With a vividness undimmed by the sweep of years, I remember the dull night hour of the tender warriors. The invincible leader had assembled a few of the generals of his shattered columns to speak with them of the task undone, and of the victories yet to be won. The gloomy lighting of the surrounding fires hardly concealed the sad, careworn faces of that historic group, the firm, wind-beaten, fitfully through the dim, wrought cases of the old cabin. The sharp rattle of musketry, comely along our northern line, accompanied by the dull booming of cannon, far to the rear, told us of war's fearful embrace. Sharp, now orders to arms, had not awakened the exhausted soldier from the deep slumber purchase his last, of an hour spent at home by his dear fireside, with wife and child or friend. Memorable "Bivouac" breed awhile over the words which were spoken in reply by his comrades, if war, then, with a voice as clear as the eye was bright, and a smile as sweet as that of a favored lover, said: "Gentlemen, we will hold our position; we must, why *Heavy Reinforcements are near*." These memorable words were uttered by that beloved christian on the eve succeeding the night of December 31, 1862. And as the death of the old year and the advent of the new, were joined treasured only on a tiny speck of time, so, seemingly, was there at that vital moment, pending the fate of the Army of the Cumberland on the faith of its commander. How does only the brave boys belonging to the honored corps—Thomas, Sheridan, Crittenden and McCook kept that night crust, has been already told in the eloquent pages of martial history, in the epic themes of the poet, and by the graphic pennings of the inspired painter. Yet none of these grateful recipients of the victory are more expressive and appealing than the simple words of the message from our lamented President: "God bless you, and all with you."

When June came, wooing the birds and flowers of May, the army, which lay restive behind the redoubts of Murfreesboro', emerged in nightly cavalcades from their winter cantonments, diverging down the roads towards the hazy blue mountains which overlooked the silvery Tennessee. With wildest enthusiasm those majestic columns paused, to start the enemy, like frightened hares, from the Plateaus of Beech Grove, wherein they lay in position, and, thus, by skillful disposition, propelled the enemy, thus, sweeping with irresistable power around the leagues of distance at Tullahoma, that contained the chivalry of the Confederacy, what Dayouat failed to do with the Prussian legions at Pec on the Seine, Rosecrans did with Bragg at Elk river. The success of Potter the Great at Pultawa was repeated at Confederd. Then, bidding farewell to Hardee's flying squadrons at University Place on Independence Day with salvos of artillery, the army settled down in the beautiful valleys which opened southward, for a few months' repose. But when the landscape grew green with the tints of September, the Army of the Cumberland passed over the river, across the mountains, and down into the valleys, which form nature's highways to the sea, to grapple with the maddened and desperate foe, hidden behind the ragged, wood-covered banks of Chickamauga. Language fails me to pay a just tribute of praise to those who gained renown on that eventful Sunday; or those that stood with Thomas when he turned the tide of disaster. I am powerless to lift the veil of mystery which hangs over the undistinguished ranks, or to recount the numerous instances of personal bravery, and almost incredible fortitude of the private soldier. (Great Applause.)

But Time, the unrelenting arbiter of all things, will truthfully vindicate their claims to distinction, with those of subordinate commanders, which were *personally* entered into one common report of the action.

The swiftly passing hour compels me to leave to the historian, orator and poet, the recurrence of more superb achievements at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and, afterward, at Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw, New Hope, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro', and Altoona, on the romantic journey with Sherman, by the way of the "Sea," to Pennsylvania Avenue.

The cause of the Southern chivalry was sealed with hopeless despair the day Sherman turned his back on Atlanta, just as their Utopian dreams of saving slavery, with illusioned visions of power, vanished into oblivion when Grant met Lee at Appomatox. (Applause.)

We will not add another bitter drop to their overflowing chalice of grief, but earnestly let us pray that they may realize a sense of National duty through their fiery ordeals of suffering and tribulation, and become regenerated from the criminal errors which watered their fair lands with precious blood, and set the looms at work spinning badges of mourning.

With an honest pride in our race and faith in the future unity and grandeur of our empire, we cordially welcome our misguided brethren to stand manfully and fearlessly with us upon the broad platform of equality, not to add insult to injury, but to aid in building up a government which can never, let the world rage as it may, or our unnatural enemies wage war against our unnatural people. And once again we say to them, let the world rage with its glorious traditions of the past, wave proudly over our Union, one and indivisible, gathering with us and extending the golden sheaves of peace, prosperity and good will. (Applause.)

The triumph of our armies led not forward only the ranks of the Republic, but, when they had fired gaily through the Capital with bright sunbeams dancing on their trusty bayonets, as it were, to the enchanting strains of martial music, where lit the battle shattered banners waved in grateful acknowledgements of the sacrifices of assembled thousands. A more sublime spectacle was yet to be witnessed by the world at large, the orderly disappearance of those mighty legions of bronzed warriors, as if by an enchanter's wand; dissolving like the wreath of snow in yonder plain into individual drops again, and forming the wonderful stream of life which has changed the front of our civilization.

My friends, I would have you bear with me kindly a little while longer, that we may pay attributes of respect, in terms of endearing remembrance, to the fame of these brave comrades who have passed beyond the mysterious portals of eternity, on that noiseless march which hath no return. Kind Father, grant that the cause which numbered them with the nation's dead may moulder with their ashes, and never again blight the happiness of our firesides with the anguish of bereaved parents, widows and lonely orphans. (Applause.)

"Men may come, and men may go," but the memory of those who died in the defense of their country's laws will be cherished while reason holds its sway. Yet it has been fitly said:

[illegible]

Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, ladies and gentlemen, with cordial greetings, I tender you a kindly farewell. (Great applause.)

How to Cross the Continent.

Many are deterred from taking the trip through fear of detention by snow block ade—which there is probably less reason to fear on this side of the Missouri than beyond Omaha, until late in February and in March. Taking through travel only, and making no stops except for fuel and water, it speedily overtakes and passes the regular daily express, having seven hours earlier.

A brief description of Wednesday's Express will give a fair idea of what is offered to the traveling public weekly. The train consisted exclusively of a baggage car and the Pullman coaches *Mount Hecla*, *Eastern Gate* and *San Francisco*. The latter is the perfection of luxury, comfort and safety in railroad accommodation. While it might it affords twenty four commodious and luxurious double beds, besides washrooms, in the day time, it is an organ-loaded, cozy sitting room, either side, leaving a large space between for dancing or any other amusement. Right into the carriage, one side, and midway between either end, a stoves parlor organ, which, under the fingers of Mr. Lasseter, produces the music for a set. The accompaniment is a [illegible] Dancing by day and amateur concerts in the evening are among the pleasures of Mr. Lasseter. The whole train is equipped with the latest improvements for the comfort of the travelers on the great land trip, and it is said that there is not to be broken one hour with a passenger aboard.

The San Francisco and its counterpart, the *Sacramento*, are precisely alike. Both are lined with rich coverings, curtains and Wilton carpets, the cabinet work of woods, arranged in panels, and ornamented with bronze medallions. Neither is the equal of the other in point of luxury. The Mission is a trifle nicer as regards the [illegible] and the Sacramento is a little more [illegible] and we could hardly say which is the finest. The Pullman Palace Car Company have [illegible] the Kensett Lodge Cars and the Kensett Parlor Cars, which are served in exactly the same way, at rates less than the average at wayside restaurants.

The extra cost of an overland journey by the Holt Express, as compared with the regular express (saving in a week) is [illegible] $40 in gold to make F[illegible] the difference of saves time on the trip, has any [illegible] that can never be regretted, takes the meals at regular hours, if in the cars, and leave that they [illegible] Delayed on road from any cause, he suffers no discount, for his order, dining and sleeping apartments are at hand and he may be waited of when required. In the possibility of this being made during the winter, these advantages would be doubly appreciated, especially as the baggage car of the Holt train carries extra supplies, provisions and fuel, sufficient for a week and a thirty days' siege. Taking into consideration the fact that the running of the weekly Holt train, at least only spring, and then will alike be surpassed, Europe can be accommodated with its rest in one such through train every day in the week. It is rumored that further modifications of character, HOLT'S COMMERCIAL BITTERS *stand supreme*. In a short space of time, a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been [illegible] and the [illegible] of any other [illegible] of any kind, or any other medicine, purporting to belong to the same class, has ever been advertised in the Pittsburgh [illegible] and in the [illegible] of Pittsburgh and all the contiguous cities, it may be safely asserted, [illegible] competition and to be [illegible] of the Western Hemisphere. A number of the [illegible] are in the same employment of Winter in the select vaulted vaults of the compounds. [illegible] are [illegible] of HOLT'S BITTERS.

Our Charities and Their Almoners.

A Harrisburg letter says: Dr. Wilmer Worthington, who has lately been made the agent of the Board of Charities, is now busily engaged in organizing his work, which will be one of vast magnitude and importance. Annually, for many years, from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for charitable purposes, the disbursement of which has been left to the officers of different reformatory and charitable institutions throughout the State. Those who got this money never accounted for it. They settled the account with the Auditor General, the comptroller of which has been that appropriations intended in good faith for laudable objects, have in many cases, been squandered in gratify individual corruption, or else applied to the shame of charity. The Board of Charities was created to put an end to this sort of thing. Its duties would be to name the institutions worthy of eleemosynary aid, and when an appropriation is made to watch that it is properly disbursed. I have no doubt, whatever, that many thousands of dollars will be annually saved to the State Treasury, and at the same time a great amount of good in charity's name will be accomplished by the operation of this Board.

OHIO ITEMS.

THERE are seven thousand inmates in the county infirmaries of Ohio. Of this number one thousand are under twelve years of age.

THE wife of Dr. Patterson, of Dungannon, Columbiana county, gave birth, a few days since, to four bouncing boys, one of whom has since died. The mother and the three remaining boys are doing well.

The people of Mahoning county, are circulating petitions, asking the coming Legislature to pass a law, submitting to the electors of the county the question of removing the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contribution made upon it by reason of the rapid changes of weather, it were wise that all who regard their health should be on the alert to take some one of the many well tried and popular remedies which stand ready for use. That is, if you are wise enough to avoid the delay in procuring the right article when the first symptom of a cold or other disease shows itself, you will KEEP SOMEHOW OR OTHER A BOTTLE OF DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. This preparation is one which never fails to give immediate relief in the most distressing cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pain in the Side and Breast, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, and in the above cases, and in all cases where a medicine is required to strengthen and invigorate the system, it may be safely and confidently taken. Its ingredients are all of the purest and most approved medicinal character, and are such as every intelligent person knows to be the best for the purpose. Its sale is unprecedented, and its reputation is such that imitations are numerous. Let everybody who wants a good medicine for the purpose for which it is recommended, see that he gets DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Prepared only by DR. KEYSER & PERSON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

PREPARATORY MEDITATION.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE Co. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

R. J. LEDLIE, President.
DAVID HOAG, Secretary. dec 20d

BANK NOTICES

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.—An election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock P. M.

E. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, DEC. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. TONE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. E. BLADY, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11 n. 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McANDREW, Cashier.

Washington Items.

The removal of Gov. Ashley, of Montana, [illegible] by his action in joining the Democrats in the crusade against the colored people, who were there, and others who wanted to go.

Attorney General Hoar announced to his colleagues his intent not to resign from the Cabinet until the Senate disposes of his nomination to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Wayne, deceased.

The long promised exposition of Mr Mungen's notions, advocating repudiation of the public debt, was delivered in the House, and in turn repudiated by all the Democrats present, except Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, whereat Mr. Mungen waxed wrath, and in private conversation afterward denounced them all as cowards, adding, in language more expressive than elegant, a declaration that "every d—d one has time and time again privately talked open and unqualified repudiation of everything except their salaries." He evidently expected them to be consistent in their public votes with their private utterances, and very naturally felt disgusted when, having induced him to take the lead, they deserted him in his hour of need.

Mr. Cameron, who from his seat in the Senate has so often made war on John W. Forney, late Secretary of that body, gave that gentleman full legislative benefit in a kind admonition. The opportunity for this graceful act on the part of Mr Cameron presented itself on the introduction of a resolution allowing the Treasury authorities to balance Mr. Forney's accounts. It will be recollected that one of the confidential clerks of Mr Forney misappropriated some of the Senate funds, for which debt Mr Forney became responsible, and which he at once paid. There was some technical difficulty in the way of settlement, which to day's resolution was intended to obviate, and, on its presentation, Senator Cameron took occasion to fully acquit his ancient enemy of all blame, and to say, substantially, that he was more sinned against than sinning.

Coal and Iron in Wyoming.

It is estimated that there are not less than 15,000 square miles of Lignite coal beds in Wyoming Territory, and much of this coal is of a superior quality, and only inferior to the celebrated Anthracite. Most of this coal is in close proximity to the railroad. Near these coal beds are iron ores of the richest quality, and in quantities that ages cannot consume. At Rawlings, the red iron ore exists in large amounts. Brown hematite iron ore abounds wherever the coal beds are found, while at the head of the Chug river there is a mountain of magnetic iron ore, 99 per cent. pure iron. Those iron ores in common with the coal, will soon be demanded even this far western country.

THE plain truth is (says the New York *Times*) that the spectacle of people journeying from one State to another in the hope of getting rid of marital obligations by finding some local divorce statute lax enough to suit their needs, has long been a scandal and disgrace to the country. The tide of public opinion will soon set strongly toward a national divorce enactment.

QUERIES the statement that "as American steel can be bought much cheaper than the English, the steel must be inferior," an exchange remarks that this may do very well as a theory, but the fact is that American chrome steel, analyzed to, has already challenged a public test and comparison with the English steel in thirteen different particulars to prove its superiority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
Waterproof Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres and Jeans.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
A Great Variety of
FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES!
GREAT VARIETY OF
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Writing Boxes,
Fancy Boxes,
Portmonaies,
Ladies' Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Watch Stands,
Gents' Shaving Cases,
Cigar Stands,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,
NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices,
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,
78 and 80 Market Street
AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE
OVERSEAMING
Family Sewing
MACHINE,
A Very Valuable Present
FOR A
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Terms Easy.
JAMES ESPY,
AGENT,
Western Penna. and Eastern Ohio.
Salesroom, N. W. Corner Fifth Avenue and Market St., second floor. Entrance, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, one door below Market Street.
FURS; FURS.
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
McCORD & CO'S,
131 Wood St.
Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.
McCORD & CO.
ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For Gentlemen, Suitable for
FATHER, HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND.
DRESSING ROBES
Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decidedly the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF
GENTS SMOKING CAPS
Together with an elegant line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, all suitable for a useful HOLIDAY GIFT.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESB,
62 Fifth Ave., Opera House Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
White and Colored Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids,
Barred Country Flannels,
White and Plain Colored Flannels,
Ladies and Gents Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A FINE LOT OF
BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,
Printed and Embossed Borders.
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
PRESENTS
AT
LOWEST PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF
Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows,
Roman Sashes,
Gents' Bows and Scarfs,
Children's Stockings,
Worsted Patterns,
Knit Goods, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs.
Supplied at Eastern Prices,
AT
McYDE & CO'S,
Market Street
ELEGANT
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
No. 110 Market Street.
Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerchief Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cubas
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sets,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemian Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.
C. YEAGER & CO.
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
AND A SPECIAL
No. 1 BLANKETS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.
ARBUTHNOT, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY.
DIAMONDS.
96 SANTA CLAUS 96
OPENS HIS PACK
ON TUESDAY,
AT
McFADDEN'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny.
DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES.
The choicest selections.
BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups, figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchases last week at the LOW RATE GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.
96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96
WATCHES.
STANDARD
TIME.
WE TAKE THE
TRUE TIME
BY
Transit Observations
Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.
J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.
HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
106 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL
HOLIDAY
PRICES!
E. R. GARDNER,
West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.
No. 69.
17c., One case Side Stripe Delaines
17c., One case Windsey Cloths.
11c., One case Side Stripe Prints.
11c., One case Canton Flannels.
LADIES' FURS,
All Grades! Enormous Stock!
Entire Fresh Goods!
Only New Stock in the City!
Prices 25 Per Cent. Less than can be purchased anywhere, and Assortment second to none.
Cloth Sacques, all styles, special prices.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, Low Prices.
Silk Plush, Astrachan and Velvet Sacques.
Cros Grain Silks, Irish Poplins, new.
All-wool Long Shawls, Greatly Reduced.
$5.00, All-wool Twilled Blankets, worth $8.00.
$1.00, Dark English Waterproof.
62½c., Bright 4-4 Plaids, been selling at $1.00.
Boulevard Skirts, all Colors &